

THE Farmington Times

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Uncle John's Josh

THE ADVERTISEMENTS
LOOK SO GOOD THESE
DAYS I'M AFRAID TO
READ A PAPER.



CITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Mayor:
DR. C. A. TETLEY.

For City Marshal:
JOHN E. HOUGH.
WALTER E. BURGESS.
CALVIN J. RATTY
HENRY BURLBAW.

FOR ALDERMAN:

First Ward
ANDY HAWN.

Second Ward
A. B. McKENZIE.
P. G. HUNT.

Third Ward
A. H. HEMMELGARN.
J. W. YEARGAIN.

SCHOOL ELECTION

For School Director of Farmington:
MRS. O. W. BLEECK.
DR. JOHN B. GRAVES.

PERNICIOUS LEGISLATION

As the people are now given a chance to study and digest the real meaning of many of the laws that were passed by the late session of the Missouri Legislature, their real meaning is becoming more and more plain. With a more complete realization of the purposes for which such legislation has been inaugurated, comes an increasing feeling of disgust for the miserable performances of that so-called law-making body, the principal purposes of which seem to have been to legalize graft—yes, robbery—of the people.

If many of the "cabinet" or "consolidation" bills are permitted to become laws, then the tax-payers of this State will be at the absolute mercy of the different departments of the State government. They will then be put on the rack, and will have absolutely no recourse except to "grin and bear" the pressing down process that will then be applied by conscienceless office holders. But, do you ask, is there any such inhuman office holders? If there are none such now, you may depend upon it that there will be soon as those newly enacted measures go into effect. If that is not the intention of the present administration, then why should such measures have been sponsored by it?

One of these measures provides for the creation of a big State "Boss," a "Paymaster," who must approve every account before it can be paid. This department has the inspection of every other department of State government. If its conduct meets with august approval, it will be "thumbs up." But should he disapprove, then it will be "thumbs down" for the head, or any or all employees of such department. Is there anyone so dull as to be unable to recognize the great injustice—the tyranny—that could thus be wrought on the citizens of the State? But, you say, no such thing was intended. Then why such a damnable law?

The duties, privileges and penalties of office-holders, in all civilized countries, are clearly set forth by the same power that creates them. But this particular bill, while prescribing the duties and privileges of this "Big Boss," makes him absolutely immune to censure or abuse, as there is no limit on the possible expenditures of his office, and he makes statements to no one of his expenditures. My God! Think of it, brethren! What an impregnable machine could at once be set up by such an official, even though he may have no more mental capacity for intelligent business than the average burr-head.

This measure is easily the "master-piece" of all those so-called "consolidation" bills. But there are many others of them that will not stand the light of safe and sane reasoning. There is the judicial redistricting bill, which has already been signed by Gov. Hyde, against the strenuous remonstrance of practically all the District Judges, which will force many of them to step down from the position to which they have been elevated before the time shall have expired for which they were elected by the votes of the people. The Times does not believe that such perniciously evil legislation was ever before attempted to be put over on a supposedly free people than are many of those "consolidation" measures, which, should they become laws, will, instead of consolidating the different branches of government, spread out the offices to accommodate far more office holders. But most, if not all of such measures, should and doubtless will be referred to a vote of the people, so that they will have an opportunity to say whether or not they are willing to have such a suffocating yoke fastened about their neck.

It is the opinion of many St. Louisans who are in a position to know about all there is to know about political conditions in that city, that there is a splendid chance to Henry Keil for Mayor of that city next Tuesday. Should such a hope be realized, then, indeed, will there be a flattering chance for that city to move forward as it has not done for many years past. If the fangs of the "Beast" that has grown fat from grafting off the people of that city are removed from its vitals, then will the citizens be able to enjoy more security when they retire, that they will be permitted to arise in the morning in possession of both life and property. Under "Boss Henri" the "Beast" in that city has taken on unheard of proportions, equal to that of the "Tammany Tiger" in its palmist days.

WORTH OF MISSOURI MANUFACTURING 1919, 1918, 1917

Jefferson City, Mo., March 28.—The total worth of Missouri manufacturing, 1919, industries considered, 12,087, reached \$1,176,442,056, as compared with \$646,337,029 for the year 1914, 9,154 establishments considered, breaking all previous annual value records since Missouri began to compete as a manufacturing commonwealth. The increase in total worth of all goods manufactured in 1918 over 1914, was \$330,105,028, or 142.51 per cent, and in number of establishments, 2,933, or 32 per cent.

The above announcement was made today by Industrial Commissioner William H. Lewis as advance information from the Missouri Red Book, 1920, a publication of the State Bureau of Labor, will be ready for distribution at the close of the month. Then comes the further assertion that: It is well to call attention to the fact that the 1919 Missouri total worth of manufacturing surpassed that of 1918 during which year 11,957 establishments produced commodities with a total value of \$1,568,104,258, by \$8,337,798, regardless of the armistice in the World War, declared November 11, 1918, which then suddenly and abruptly terminated in Missouri all war time manufacturing. The increase in number of Missouri manufacturing establishments reporting, 1919 over 1918, was 130, the gain chiefly being due to the resumption in 1919 of certain industries which shut down early in the war period.

The higher value of products such as dressed beef and poultry; flour, feed and meal; boots and shoes; automobiles; carshop products, and other necessities and many luxuries, and higher wages, caused some of the gain in manufacturing worth, 1919, over 1918, regardless of the decrease in quantity of goods produced.

War Panic of 1914 Followed by Prosperity of 1916, and 1919.

In the summer of 1914 when hostilities commenced in Europe, three years before the United States entered as a combatant, for two months there was a panical cessation and suppression along all lines of manufacturing, Missouri and elsewhere, the country over. By September 1, the same year, tremendous orders from foreign nations for war munitions, supplies and food products brought in a general resumption of manufacturing at a more huge scale than had ever existed in any previous period in the history of the United States. And then came the nation-wide prosperity of 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, with the record-breaking salaries and wages of 1919.

Products turned out by Missouri manufacturers in 1914, the cost of living then not having increased much over 1913, had a total worth of \$646,337,029. In 1915 the increased foreign demand for Missouri manufactured products and food supplies brought the Missouri total worth of

production, 10,089 establishments considered, to \$671,554,313, and salaries and wages then totaled \$130,963,613, divided between 158,120 men and youths and 36,832 women and girls, a total of 194,952 employees.

The demand for Missouri products, the 9,222 establishments considered, turned out commodities which had a total value of \$905,575,717. This year saw the commencement of the higher wages period which prevailed during those twelve months and the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and which lasted until late in the fall of 1920.

Missouri manufacturers in 1916 paid out to 223,941 employees, consisting of 180,917 men and youths and 43,024 women and girls, \$171,462,932.

In 1917, 11,933 industrial establishments and workshops of Missouri turned out products with a grand total worth of \$1,319,154,038 to 200,582 masculine and 54,215 feminine workers, a total of 254,797 employees. The era of tremendous high prices which reigned in 1918, 1919 and 1920 in all lines of manufacturing, will never be forgotten by the present generation which has reached maturity and by the one which is growing up.

Tremendous Missouri Demand for War Workers, 1918.

The tremendous Missouri demand for skilled and unskilled toilers in war industries and the dawn of record-breaking wages commenced almost simultaneously with the entrance of the United States into the World War during the spring of 1917. The opening of the year 1918 found every Missouri factory and workshop in full blast, with tremendous unfilled contracts and orders from the United States Government, Great Britain, France and Italy for war goods. Missouri's contribution of manufactured products to the country's output that year had a total worth of \$1,568,104,258, with 11,957 establishments considered. There was paid out that year in wages and salaries \$258,672,804 to 267,701 toilers, consisting of 209,855 men and boys and 57,846 women and girls.

In 1919 to produce commodities which had a factory selling value of \$1,576,442,056, it took an army of toilers numbering 292,741, consisting of 211,045 masculine workers and 81,696 women and girls. There was paid to this mighty host \$269,088,785 in salaries and wages for the year's work. The capital invested in all establishments considered, for 1919, totaled \$763,777,283, as compared to \$786,838,166 for 1918; with \$732,165,183 for 1917; with \$549,805,731 for 1916; with \$529,191,789 for 1915, and with \$524,298,745 for 1914.

Decrease in Value of Malt Beverages.

Since the manufacturing of beer and similar alcoholic beverages is supposed to have ceased legally in Missouri at the commencement of May, 1919, no manufacturing of this character is included for that year. But in 1918 and 1917 breweries still had official standing in the state. Prohibition reduced the worth of malt beverages, beers and similar commodities from \$35,330,911 for 1918 to \$22,429,361 for 1919, the output for the latter year consisting chiefly of "soft" beverages, "near beer," and fee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our beloved brother, Harvey L. Groves, who departed this life at his home in Doe Run, Mo., Monday, March 14, 1921;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in his death, Lead Belt Lodge No. 353 Knights of Pythias, has lost a valued and consistent member; the community an upright and honorable citizen, and the family a kind and loving husband, father, son and brother.

Be it further resolved that as a fitting tribute to the memory of our departed brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed upon the records of the lodge; that a copy of same be sent to the members of the bereaved family, and that they be published in the Lead Belt News and the Farmington Times.

John Rabadeux,
Orval Harter,
E. A. Counts,
Committee.

AT THE CHURCHES

First Baptist Church
Rev. J. J. Schuler will fill the pulpit next Sunday, April, 3rd, both morning and evening.

Christian Church
J. M. Bailey, Pastor.
A splendid attendance at Bible school and preaching services last Lord's Day. Let us have just as good next Lord's Day.
Bible school and preaching services at the usual hours.
A welcome to all.

Lutheran Church
H. Hallberg, Pastor.
First Sunday after Easter.
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.
A hearty invitation is extended to all not having a church home.

A Shrewd Man.
Patron—Why do you have such poor music in your restaurant?
Proprietor—It relieves the pressure by giving the people something besides the food to find fault with.—Boston Transcript.

The Case.
Lecturer—"Things have come to a pretty pass when my description of the constellations are made to give way on the program to the so-called Dog Star."
Stage Manager—"Sure, that is a Sirius matter."

A Little Neighbor.
"A little neighbor girl was at our house when a bride of two months came in. Our conversation was about the wedding. 'Oh,' said the little girl, 'you got married with a certain on your head, too.'"

Announcement

The Chamber of Commerce announces that a series of Sales Days will be resumed on Saturday, April 16th. Elaborate preparations for the reception of Farmington's guests on that day are under way. Merchants are arranging balanced reductions on goods so that it will be possible to purchase practically any article at reduced prices.

FEATURES—

DeSoto Concert Band.

Professional Entertainers from St. Louis.

Distribution of Animals to Members of Calf Club.

Come to Farmington April 16 for
your pleasure and profit.

YOU CANNOT KILL THE AUTOMOBILE, SO TRY TO STOP IT IN YOUR TOWN

Present-day merchandising is quite a different problem to what it was twenty or even ten years ago. First, competition is no longer local. As a fact, local co-operation to offset outside attack is almost a necessity. Good roads, which have meant so much to trade development have put the farmer in closer touch with the nearest big town, and the development of the automobile has helped. The result is many farmers ride through the towns nearest their farms to the larger towns fifteen, twenty and even fifty miles away and there do their shopping.

The merchant not only must meet this competition but he must meet even a more serious competition from outside. The automobile, the fast express train, the parcel post and the printed catalogue are all lined up against the "crossroads" merchant, and unless he senses these facts and actually moves to combat them his business is bound to remain a hand-to-mouth existence. His success clearly is in danger unless he adopts better methods in buying, better displaying of goods, better selling advertising, better salesmanship and improves his keeping of business records.

A close investigation of forty towns in the east, supposed by some persons to be most progressive in merchandising, discloses a deplorable lack of business understanding. Merchants are too close to the picture. They can see broadly the fundamentals of the trouble, but each believes his particular store would not be affected by any change it is possible for him to bring about. He is sold on direct action. He fails to see the link between his store and general town improvement. His eye is fixed on his individual cash drawer, and he does not concern himself in conditions that have for some time been depleting his cash drawer.

Basically, the farm is the hub of merchandising prosperity. The young men and women are attracted to the cities because of the "life" the cities afford, and not because they can make a better living in the cities. The demand for social activity is a natural impulse that cannot be set aside. It must be met. Rural life is dull in many parts of the country. It is uninteresting. A new craving for livelier contact with humanity is manifest, and it can no longer be met by a nightly gathering at the postoffice or a trip to the station to see the trains pass through the town.

Hundreds of towns have got into a rut. They provide no amusement, no inspiration. They fail to function properly. The talking machine and the telephone helped a great deal, but they served to whet the appetite, not to satisfy it. Had it not been for the motion picture the situation would be much worse today than it is. As a fact the motion picture theatre is one of the most important factors in the development of a small town trading, and everything possible should be done to help the local picture man to success and to the development of a higher standard of program.

After all, a town is simply a collection of people. They will remain together as long as life together is more agreeable and more profitable than it is elsewhere and no longer.

Half of the small town activities consist of trading. The other half comprises churches, schools, recreation, feign affairs, outdoor sports, health, and so on. This being so, the merchants hold in their hands the key to the situation. If 50 per cent of the town activities—trading—be up to standard the rest of the activities will take care of themselves.

Perhaps not enough attention is

paid to the forming of associations, though they provide a medium through which merchants obtain reforms in merchandising, in trade practices, in unfair competition and in local legislation at least. They can obtain the co-operation of the farmer whose interests are best served by having a good town near his farm. The numerical strength of merchants' associations is not the important factor. Strength is relative. An organization of 100 per cent of merchants in a town is 100 per cent effective even though there be only ten men involved.

In this way valuable trade information can be gathered and distributed. Negotiations can be carried on with other trade organizations with a view to improving the conduct of business. Credits can be effected. Buying to some extent can be organized. A proper co-operation with the local newspaper can be established. The local editor often is unfamiliar with merchandising. He should be educated and will be glad to learn because his prosperity depends largely on the prosperity of his local business men. He should not be regarded simply as an advertisement seeker to be avoided or viewed with suspicion of working solely in his own interest. He wants to be the legitimate friend of every merchant. As a fact he dare not work selfishly even if he were so disposed, because the moment he fails to serve his public that moment he hits the toboggan. That town is very fortunate which has merchants who know the inside of the newspaper business and a newspaper publisher who understands the high lights of merchandising. It is a combination that is bound to spell prosperity for both.

It is useless to try to check advance. The building of good roads cannot be stopped; if you stand in front of the automobile it will run you down. The farmer will drive through your town unless your store is sufficiently attractive to arrest his progress.

A questionnaire sent to farmers compared with a questionnaire relative to their wants, and compared again with a questionnaire showing the goods carried by merchants in the forty towns mentioned shows conclusively that the farmer has far outstripped the merchant in the changes of the day.

Because farmers buy certain goods in local stores is not proof that what they buy is really what they want. They buy frequently because they have no options. One half the small-town merchants could do no better work than spend a week visiting among the farmers, not to sell goods but to get into a friendly relationship with them and to find out how they live, what they buy and how their ideas run.

All merchants have not been alert to keep pace with the growing demands of the farmer. Many of them have conducted their stores for years and have not noticed the change; they have missed the chances for new business. The luxuries of the farmer ten years ago are his necessities today and he has more money to spend than he had ten years ago. Moreover, the farmer is a wider reader and this has created in him new wants. Having the desire and the money to buy, he is going to get what he wants and if he cannot get it in the town nearest home he will go farther.

TUNNEL

Jake Buscher was a Bonne Terre visitor Tuesday.

Charley Moore was a Tunnel visitor Tuesday.

Harvey Rowe, of near Valles Mines, was a Bonne Terre visitor Tuesday.

Oscar Richardson has been visiting friends and relatives at Blackwell the past week.

Jack Nash, of Big River, made a

business trip to Bonne Terre Wednesday.

Pete Parker was a Platin visitor Wednesday.

Miss Hattie Cole, of Bonne Terre, visited the Coonville school Wednesday.

Wilbert Nash was guest of Emmett Ketcherside Wednesday night.

S. P. Cole was a Bonne Terre visitor Wednesday and Thursday.

Amos Moore spent Friday evening at the home of H. C. Carter.

Jack Nash attended the sale near Bonne Terre Friday.

H. C. Carter made a business trip to Bonne Terre Thursday.

Oscar Richardson and Pete Parker made a business trip to DeSoto Friday.

Mrs. J. M. Appleberry was a Bonne Terre visitor Friday.

R. C. Cole, of Valles Mines made a trip to DeSoto Friday.

Mrs. Homer Newland of St. Louis, visited her mother, Mrs. Henry Ketcherside a few days this week.

Arnold Richardson was a Bonne Terre visitor Friday.

Tom Turley, of Valles Mines, was in this community Monday.

R. C. Cole visited at the home of J. M. Appleberry Sunday and Monday.

Artie Holdman and Carl Hoelzel, of Meizo, visited Silver Springs Sunday.

Miss Lena and Theodore Statzel and Rudolph Belleville attended the entertainment at Salt Peter Saturday night.

Miss Hattie Appleberry, Price and Reube Cole and Charley Belleville visited at the home of H. C. Carter Sunday.

J. W. Ellis was a Bonne Terre visitor Saturday.

Miss Hattie Appleberry was a Bonne Terre visitor Saturday.

S. P. Cole, Jr., was a Bonne Terre visitor Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. McClain and son visited her son, J. W. Ellis, of Silver Springs, a few days this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

March 25—Geo. Lee Stelhelm, of Fenton, St. Louis county, and Velma Lovada McLaughlin, of Bonne Terre.

March 25—Robert Wilford and Eva Baker, both of Esther.

March 26—Ives James McClanahan, of Grantburg, Ill., and Susie Gregory, of Ste. Genevieve.

March 26—George Mudge and Edith Moore, both of Flat River.

March 28—W. H. Layne and Mrs. Julia Odey, both of Flat River.

March 29—Carvel J. Cole and Audrey Shoemaker, both of Elvins.

March 29—Harvey Benton and Ethel Enlow, both of Leadwood.

March 29—Eddie Lee and Nettie Young, both of St. Louis.

March 29—John W. Christopher and Edith L. Hoff, both of St. Francois county.

March 30—Emmett Keay and Opal West, both of Bismark.

March 31—Harry Kingland and Ethel Hall, both of Flat River.

LIBERTYVILLE

There will be services here at the Christian church next Sunday. We have had no preaching the last month on account of our minister being ill, but we are glad to report him much improved at this writing.

Dr. Slaughter, of Fredericktown, made a professional call here Monday of this week.

Rev. W. E. Coffey, of Pleasant Hill, passed through here Monday of this week. He was returning home from Fredericktown, where he had been to conduct a funeral.

Mrs. and Mr. H. B. Pressnell and children attended church in Farmington last Sunday night.

Mrs. Kennet Burns is reported to be one the sick this week.

Mrs. A. M. Bell and son, Clarence, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Farmington.

Mrs. and Mr. Chas. Moore and children, of near Mine La Motte, spent Easter here with the former's mother.

Mrs. J. E. Wallace.

Mrs. and Mr. R. V. Tillman, of St. Louis, are visiting their son, Ralph, and family.

Mrs. Julia Wallace spent the latter part of last week in Flat River with her sister, Mrs. T. W. Matkin, and family, returning home Monday.

Mrs. Ashburn, of Farmington, spent the latter part of last week here with her daughter, Mrs. G. N. Kinkaid.

John Conrad, son of J. I. Conrad, was taken to the Bonne Terre hospital last Saturday for an operation for appendicitis. I stood the operation and is expected to be getting along nicely.

H. W. Crowe is marketing his wheat this week.